

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2596.

JAPANESE EASILY CAPTURE PORT ARTHUR'S OUTWORKS AN ATTEMPTED SORTIE OF RUSSIAN SQUADRON FAILS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM)

ROME, June 4.—It is reported that the Japanese have occupied the first outer fortifications of Port Arthur after but a feeble resistance. The Russian squadron attempted a sortie, but was forced to return within the harbor.



A PANORAMIC VIEW OF PORT ARTHUR WHOSE OUTER FORTIFICATIONS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN OCCUPIED BY THE JAPANESE.

Stakelberg's Advance Meets With Severe Repulse.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

TIENTSIN, June 6.—Four thousand Russians of General Stakelberg's brigade attacked fifteen hundred Japanese on May 31, five miles south of Wafangtien. The Russians were repulsed with 200 killed and 400 wounded. The Japanese loss was something more than 100 killed. The Russians are gradually withdrawing northward, while the Japanese are gathering strongly in the passes north-east of Mukden.

TOKIO, June 6.—The Russian gunboat Giliak has been torpedoed and destroyed at Port Arthur. It is suspected that the Russians are communicating with Port Arthur by wireless telegraph.

The Russian river gunboat Giliak is a vessel of 1,200 tons, and carries a crew of about one hundred men. The vessel is 206 feet long, thirty-six and one-half feet beam, and has a draught of ten feet. She is armed with one 4.7-inch gun, five three-inch, four three-pounders, two two and one-half-pounders, two Maxims, and one torpedo tube.

YAMAGATA APPOINTED VICEROY.

SHANGHAI, June 6.—Commander-in-Chief Yamagata has been appointed Viceroy of the territory the Japanese have occupied since the beginning of hostilities.

TOKIO, June 6.—Six hundred Cossacks have been repulsed at Simatsi with heavy loss. The Japanese had one killed and three wounded.

SKIRMISH NORTH OF PULANTIEN.

TOKIO, June 6.—The Japanese and Russians had an encounter north of Pulantien on Friday. The Russians numbered 2000. The Japanese lost four killed.

JAPANESE ARMY NEAR PORT ARTHUR.

CHEFOO, June 6.—The Japanese army is within fifteen miles of Port Arthur.

LONDON, June 6.—Correspondents report an increasing state of depression in Russia regarding the fate of Port Arthur. It is reported that dissensions between the generals and the highest officials over questions of policy have become acute. Although General Kuropatkin has lost favor, it is believed that no change is contemplated. It is feared that the fall of Port Arthur will produce internal trouble.

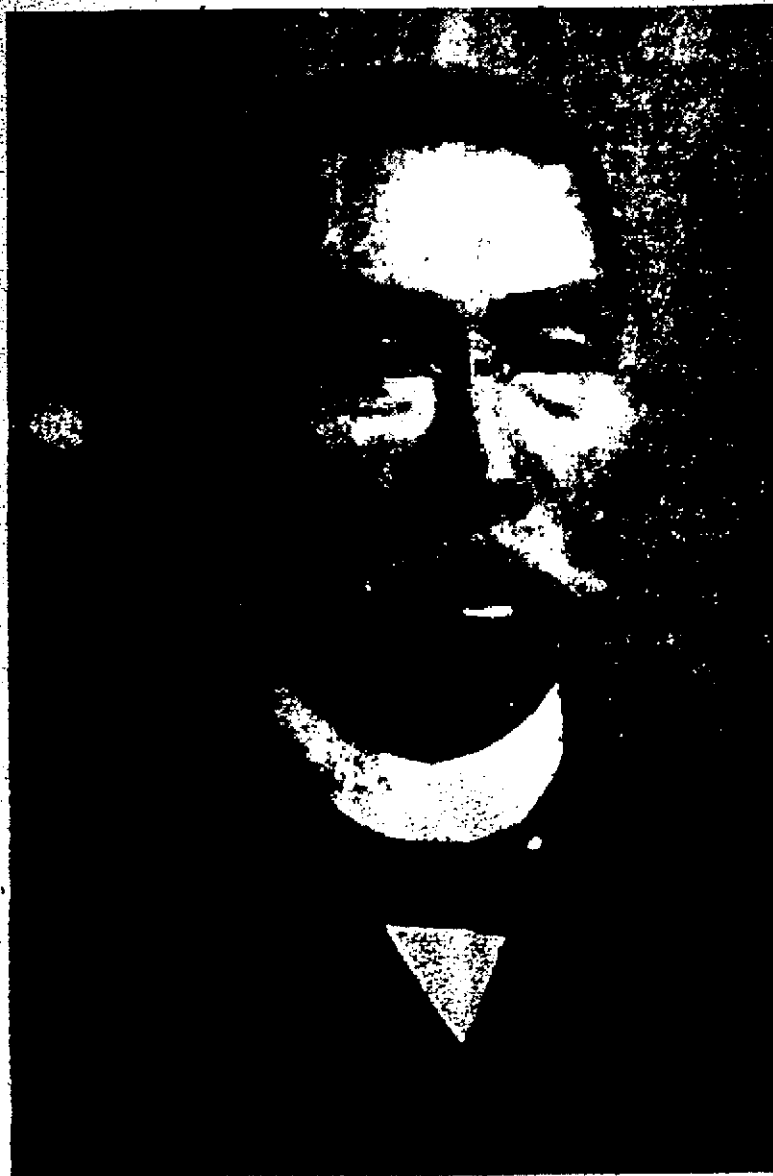
SHANGHAI, June 6.—Some warships at Port Arthur have been beached and their guns removed to the land works.

CHINESE TROOPS CAUSE ANXIETY.

ST PETERSBURG, June 6.—There is increasing anxiety felt about the restlessness of Chinese troops at the Manchurian border.

ST PETERSBURG, June 6.—It is believed that General Kuropatkin has made no advance to the relief of Port Arthur.

TOKIO, June 4.—Marquis Yamagata, Field Marshal, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of all the Armies in the field. He will soon depart for Liaotung Peninsula.



MARQUIS AND FIELD MARSHAL YAMAGATA, APPOINTED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF ALL JAPANESE ARMIES IN THE FIELD.

The new commander-in-chief of the Japanese armies has a brilliant record as a military leader. Marquis Yamagata was the great leader in the Japanese-Chinese war of 1895. His land and naval forces captured Port Arthur from the Chinese. He is now a veteran in years and service. His counseling has been universal in Japan that his will be an absolute leadership. He first came into prominence as a revolutionary leader when, as a young man, he joined the revolution which substituted the autocracy of the Tycoons, the supreme rule of the Meiji, for the Japanese Emperor sent him

MARK TWAIN'S WIFE DEAD.

FLORENCE, Italy, June 7.—The wife of Samuel Clemens, Mark Twain, is dead.

NIGHT FIRING HEARD FOR HOURS AT PORT ARTHUR IS CHEFOO'S REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

CHEFOO, June 7.—Firing all night has been heard at Port Arthur.

UNCONFIRMED AS USUAL.

LIAOYANG, Manchuria, June 6.—An unconfirmed report has been received here that the Russian squadron at Port Arthur made a sortie Saturday and sunk four Japanese ships.

GUNBOAT BLOWN UP.

Washington, June 6th.
(Received at 3:15 p. m.)

To Japanese Consul, Honolulu.

Admiral Togo reports as follows:

"Our fifth destroyer flotilla while engaged in blockading Port Arthur on the 4th inst., at 7:40 p. m., saw a Russian gunboat of the type of the Giliak blown up and sunk in front of Chentanshan, probably by our mines. Another Russian gunboat, destroyers and steam launches that appeared to be engaged in clearing mines outside of Port Arthur hastily fled inside." "TAKAHIRA."

MORE TROOPS FOR THIBET.

SIMLA, India, June 6.—Reinforcements have been ordered sent to the British expedition to Thibet.

CONEMAUGH GIVEN UP.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 6.—The steamship Conemaugh, which sailed from Honolulu for Delaware Breakwater with a cargo of sugar, has been stricken from the overdue list and will soon be posted as missing.

MAY USE AERIAL MACHINES IN WAR

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The attention of the military and naval experts here, who have been closely following developments in the war, has been attracted to the fact that the United States has accepted without reservation an agreement as to the use of aerial warships. It was determined that the rule should be tried in a contest of arms, and that the United States should be the first to do so. The United States has accepted the rule without reservation, and the United States has accepted the rule without reservation.

the powers represented at The Hague Conference, through their military delegates, managed to reach a agreement upon rules governing war, and this particular section was briefly fought over, although it was one of the few which the United States Government accepted without reservation. An agreement as to the use of aerial warships was determined that the rule should be tried in a contest of arms, and that the United States should be the first to do so. The United States has accepted the rule without reservation, and the United States has accepted the rule without reservation.

IN AND OUT OF COURT

Jaeger Receives Pay for He May Be Here in July Doing Absent Treatment. Going to St. Louis Exposition.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.) Representative Jaeger has accepted his salary of \$200 for the recent session of the Legislature, as shown by vouchers filed by House secretary John Wise with the office of the Secretary of the Territory. With some other members Mr. Jaeger was not present during the session. The other absentees did not accept their salaries.

Acting Governor Atkinson may issue an unwelcome pardon to McElroy, the professional vagrant who seeks the hospitality of Oahu Jail as an easy means of living. Mr. Atkinson has the case under advisement and does not believe that the incorrigible McElroy should be provided with board and lodging at the Territorial expense. As for the vagrant himself, if he is ousted from jail on a pardon which he will be forced to accept, he will, in his present frame of mind, probably find some method of getting back to the life he loves providing he does not risk hard labor.

Judge Gear will, on Monday, decide in the matter of the estate of the late James Campbell, settling a number of differences between the executrix and executors and the master, W. R. Shins. The chief differences hang around the question of commissions.

Today is Justice Gaibraith's last day on the Supreme Bench. He expects to leave by the transport Logan. As stated in the Advertiser the Supreme Court may, if necessary, call in a first, second or third circuit judge to fill a vacancy.

Chief Justice Frear caused the grand jury session to be removed from the Supreme Court room after their yesterday's work. It is said that the gentlemen of the jury were not as careful of the court's property as they might have been. They are now holding down Judge Robinson's court room.

Attorney Lightfoot will make the closing argument in the case of Dee vs. Smith this morning before Judge Gear. Following the reply of Attorney J. J. Dunne for the respondent, Attorney Lightfoot asked for a week, but Judge Gear considered that until nine o'clock this morning was ample time.

LAND OFFICE SHORTAGE RUNS TO BIG FIGURES

(From Saturday's Advertiser.) Auditor Fisher was before the Grand Jury yesterday morning giving testimony on the land embezzlement case. As foreshadowed in yesterday's Advertiser big shortages were found and the missing ledger was shown to have played an important part in covering up defalcations. Twenty-five thousand dollars is said to be the approximate amount of the shortage which, however, cannot be yet definitely determined.

The defalcations extend over a long term of years and it is understood that as they mounted into the thousands the shortage would be arranged by one big dip into the treasury. In answer to the statements sent out by the department numerous payments are proven by receipts which never found their way into Territorial coffers. Numerous indictments with many separate counts are said to be forthcoming. Deputy Attorney General E. C. Peters is presenting the cases to the jury.

SECOND MOTION TO QUASH TESTA SUIT

A new motion to quash the criminal libel indictment against Editor F. J. Testa was brought forward by his attorneys, T. McCants Stewart and C. A. Long, who alleged in the motion before Judge De Bolt yesterday morning that the Grand Jury which returned the true bill was disqualified by prejudice, supplemented by an affidavit from respondent praying that this second indictment be quashed.

Deputy Attorney General W. S. Fleming for the prosecution argued that the point raised had already been disposed of by Judge De Bolt in his overruling of the plea in abatement. Argument on the new motion is set for 9:30 this morning.

LAWYERS ARRANGE ANNUAL BANQUET

The annual Bar Association dinner will be held on June 10 at the Alexander Young Hotel at seven o'clock. The committee appointed by President Robertson—W. L. Whitney, W. T. Rawlins and T. McCants Stewart—have arranged the following after-dinner speeches:

President of the United States, Acting Governor A. L. C. Atkinson; Governor of Hawaii, W. O. Smith; Legislature of Hawaii, Frank Andrade; Bench, Justice Antonio Perry; Bar, Henry E. Highton; Bench and Bar of Hawaii—Recollectations, A. S. Hartwell; the Old Fashioned Lawyer, D. L. Withington.

Argument on Address—Opening (to be followed by volunteer counsel), Judge Sanford B. Dole, Judge Geo. D. Gear, Lorin Andrews.

AGUINALDO IS COMING

General Emilio Aguinaldo y Famy, former commander-in-chief of the Philippine insurrectionary forces and president of the revolutionary government of the Philippines, may possibly be a visitor in Honolulu next month as a passenger on the Mongolia due here July 8. The former Filipino chieftain will visit the St. Louis Exposition.

General Aguinaldo's tour will begin at Los Angeles, and it is understood he will visit St. Louis, Washington and most of the principal cities of the homeland before his return. While in Washington, he will seek an interview with President Roosevelt regarding Philippine affairs and those who are close to the former rebel general say that he will be chaperoned during his tour of the country by members of the Philippine Independence committee and other prominent anti-imperialists.

While no attempt has been made to attach political significance to the sojourn of Aguinaldo in the United States, the mere fact that his visit will be coincident with the presidential campaign is sufficient to convince many thinking politicians that some political party in the United States or a faction of some party or parties—the anti-imperialists, for instance—have some sort of a "nigger in the woodpile" to spring in the person of Aguinaldo when the proper time comes.

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A REMARKABLE TEST APPLIED BY A TEACHER IN A LEADING UNIVERSITY.

Demonstrates the Power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to Restore Vigor to Shattered Nerves.

Mrs. Leander Lane, wife of the minister of the Christian Church, of No. 2010 I street, South Omaha, Neb., tells how her daughter has been enabled to resume her professional work as a teacher after suffering for nearly three years from severe nervous prostration:

"When she was passing from girlhood to womanhood," says Mr. Lane, "she suffered greatly from difficulties peculiar to her sex. The physician did not help her, but a few boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills brought about the perfect regulation of her system."

"While she had escaped from one grave trouble, she unfortunately began to overwork, first as a student and then as a teacher in a large Iowa institution for orphan boys. She enjoyed her work and was very enthusiastic, but the strain finally told on her. She became pale, weak, nervous, unable to sleep; she had no appetite and she suffered from severe headaches. Then came a complete breakdown and her work had to be given up."

"In this emergency we again tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Improvement came at first slowly and we sometimes doubted whether she was gaining, but we noticed that whenever she stopped taking the pills she fell back, and whenever she resumed the use of them she revived and so we kept up the treatment, until she recovered her usual health and was able to take a position in one of our universities where she is happily at work. My mother, my daughter and myself have a well-founded confidence in the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and are always ready to recommend them."

This is simply one more proof that these pills seek disease at its source and effect fundamental cures. They cure various diseases because these have a common origin in impaired blood or nerves. They put the entire system in a healthy condition, because they introduce vigor that is distributed to every part. They arrest physical decay when it seems inevitable and find a road to restoration when the doctor misses it. They are sold by all druggists throughout the world.

The U. S. training ship Buffalo sailed early yesterday morning for Panama after having taken aboard a quantity of mail which had been forwarded from Manila on the transport Buford.

EARTHQUAKE WAS HEAVY ON THE OTHER ISLANDS

(Special Wireless to Advertiser.)

LAHAINA, June 4.—A heavy earthquake lasting thirty seconds shook all Maui at 12:30 p. m. today. Light furniture and bric-a-brac were damaged everywhere.

SEVERE ON MOLOKAI.

(Special Wireless to Advertiser.)

KAMALO, Molokai, June 4.—A severe earthquake shook Molokai at 12:30 today. Enormous rocks were detached from the mountain above here and rolled down the valley with a fearful noise. No serious damage was done.

HAWAII HEARD FROM.

Manager Cross asked the operators of the Inter-Island Telegraph Co. on Hawaii to send particulars of the earthquake there, if it had been felt. In reply it was stated that light shocks had occurred at Hilo and Honokaa. As they stopped at that, the inference was that the shock was less severe on the big island than on the others. Either that or else it takes a very great tremor to jar the island that monopolizes all the volcanoes in the group.

TEMBLOR SHOOK UP HONOLULU.

An earthquake lasting from 20 to 27 seconds, according to various versions, took place yesterday afternoon in Honolulu at 12:29:24 and lasted until five seconds to the half hour after 12 o'clock. The shock, or series of shocks, were distinctly felt in all parts of the city.

In the business section the shocks were quite appreciable. The quake came with a sudden jolt which caused buildings to tremble. The shock was accompanied by rumbling. A few seconds and the shock was repeated, gradually wearing off into nothingness, to be repeated with less severity at intervals until it finally died out.

In the grill room of the Young Hotel, the first shock came with what seemed to be a swaying of the building and a heavy rumbling. Diners stopped eating, the Chinese waiters came to dead halts and all talk was hushed. The contents of the water corffees heaved in miniature billows. When the occupants of the room finally divined the cause, watches were whipped out from pockets and the time taken. It seemed an interminable wait until the last shock had died away.

At the same time looking from the windows of the grill room, just a perceptible swaying of the great black smokestack of the Rapid Transit power house was apparent.

In Waikiki, Kaimuki, Manoa and Nuuanu valleys the earthquake was quite apparent.

In Manoa dishes were shaken from shelves and fell to the floor with a crash. Territorial Meteorologist Lydecker reports on the earthquake as follows: "My time for the earthquake was 12:27:25 p. m. and it lasted 23 seconds. There were two shocks, very close together, so close that it seemed almost one. There was a slight lull between the two, the second one being heavier than the first. The first had a direction from south to north, and the second had a rotary motion, which caused sickness in the stomach for many. It shook the windows of houses in Punahou."

JUDGE DOLE SUSTAINED IN HIS DAVIS JUDGMENT

(Special Cable to Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Attorney General Knox agrees with Judge Dole in the Davis case, but decides that President Roosevelt is constitutionally unable to interfere in the disbarment. The moral effect is for Davis.

WALKER.

Judge Dole's decision, in the United States District Court here, which Attorney General Knox sustains, was rendered on March 16 last. Its conclusion, suspending Geo. A. Davis from practice in that court for three months—the Territorial Supreme Court having disbarred him absolutely in the courts of the Territory—was as follows:

"Disbarment is not called for under the showing made in this case and it is not necessary, under the principles mentioned above, to blast the prospects of the respondent and neutralize his years of preparation by such sentence. It is sufficient that the court express by a judgment, not unreasonably severe, its definite policy in regard to the responsibility of its officers. I feel that such an expression is attained by a sentence of suspension from practice in the District Court of the United States for the Territory of Hawaii for a period of three months, and so order."

LAHAINA PEOPLE COME TOGETHER

LAHAINA, June 3.—A public meeting was held at the Lahaina court house on the evening of May 30, at which the citizens and residents of Lahaina district and Kaaupali took the first steps toward organizing an Improvement Association for that section of the island of Maui. The temporary officers elected were: A. N. Hayselden, chairman; Senator White, secretary.

The meeting appointed a committee of five, consisting of the chairman, the secretary, R. C. Searle, John Richardson and M. McCann, to draw up a constitution to be submitted at the next meeting, at which time the permanent organization will be effected. Due notice by publication and otherwise will be given of the next meeting, when it is expected that a majority of the residents of the district will be present to join in the popular movement.

General interest has been aroused and as the association is politically non-partisan, its purposes will be carried out in a spirit that will result in the material advancement of the community interests.

Visiting From Philippines.

J. C. Lenhart and Charlie Maguire, formerly of North Kona, arrived in the transport Logan from the Philippines on a visit to their former home in Kona. Both are looking well and their friends in town are glad to meet them again. Mr. Lenhart taught school in Kona for some years. He has been interested in the hemp industry in the Philippines. Mr. Maguire, the well-known J. A. Macdonald, the well-known manager of Hukio, Nani.

REHEARING DENIED IN NOTLEY WILL CASE

The Supreme Court yesterday afternoon handed down a decision, Justice Gaibraith dissenting, denying a motion for rehearing in the matter of the will of Charles Notley, deceased. The court states that "a rehearing should not be granted merely in order that the entire case may be presented again as at the first hearing in the hope that the court may be induced to come to a different conclusion." Holmes & Stanley and Brown, for the proponents, submitted that decisive points were overlooked by the court, whose attention was not particularly called to them, and that the decision was based on a point not raised by the bill of exceptions and not argued by counsel.

The court originally decided that there had been no direct evidence shown of undue influence but that uncontradicted evidence had shown the deceased to have been a man of strong mind accustomed to gain his point with the one charged with exercising the undue influence when differences had arisen between them. A. S. Hartwell, Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper and J. J. Dunne were for the contestants.

AHLO SLATED FOR DIPLOMATIC WORK

Anthony Ahlo arrived here on the transport Kona on Monday. He is a native of Kona and has been in the Hawaiian Islands for some time. He is a well-known man in the community and is expected to take part in the diplomatic work of the Hawaiian Islands.

ASTOUNDING DISCOVERIES

Hilo Land Office Reeks With Scandalous Management.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

With the return of Assistant Attorney General Prosser from Hawaii comes a story of shortages and defalcations in the land office that equals the methods of personal graft disclosed in the Honolulu investigations. The money of Portuguese and others who have attempted to take up lands has been deliberately misapplied, held on the personal security of the land agents and finally disappeared. Indictment by the Grand Jury wound up in a hung jury, but proof has since been collected that will send a warrant post haste after one offender, who is apparently the chief robber, though he hides his own blame upon an absentee.

"My investigations into the accounts of Mr. E. D. Baldwin," said Mr. Prosser yesterday morning, "showed that no books had been kept showing the cash transactions of the office. Receipts were given from ordinary blank books and the stubs of these were missing."

"A native or other person applying to the land agent for a patent put up the entire amount of purchase money according to valuation. Twenty-five per cent of this was forwarded to the Honolulu office by Baldwin and the rest received and held as a personal deposit until the patent was issued."

"These moneys were held often for four years, during which time no rents or interests were charged and the lessees fondly imagined they owned the patents. I made a thorough investigation, going into the matter to the bottom and looking up all those who had applied for or paid for patents. We found some thirty-all of whom believed that they had paid the money in to a government official who had accepted it on behalf of the government. None of them had any understanding that their money was being held as a personal deposit by Baldwin and all thought they had secured their patents."

"It was on just this point, however, that the Grand Jury, a very creditable body of thirteen men, failed to indict Baldwin, holding that the moneys paid did not belong to the government until the patents were approved and that consequently there had been no defalcation of government funds."

"Besides this Baldwin held a letter from Boyd at the head of his department authorizing him to hold such moneys as personal credits."

In contradistinction to this, another land agent held a letter from Boyd telling him not to so accept and hold money, and the tale goes of how this land agent finally, against instructions, accepted in full the payment of an importunate Japanese, giving what the latter thought was a receipt in return. When the Japanese, however, later tried to sell his land and produced the receipt it turned out to be merely a promissory note from the land agent who claimed he had been loaned the money.

W. K. Hagdale, who collected rents from landholders and appropriated the same, was indicted and brought before a jury of eight Hawaiians and four white men, the result being a mistrial. It is said that the jury would not have hung had Baldwin been indicted, but that the natives were furious at the white man going free while Hagdale, the part native, was indicted.

Since the lack of indictment against Baldwin, however, fresh proof of defalcation has come to the hands of the Attorney General's department which will result in fresh action against him. Auditor Fisher now holds papers and receipts personally signed by Baldwin as land agent which show the handling of \$1,043.30 paid in on purchase leases. The books credit Baldwin with \$280.72 of this amount, but \$762.58 is still unaccounted for.

Baldwin acknowledges the fact that the money is missing but says that a clerk named Reese, who left for parts unknown in 1901 and who had charge of all the monies of the office, was instructed by him to return this money to those who had paid it in when the leases were declared cancelled by the Honolulu office.

Cross-examined by Mr. Prosser, Baldwin said that this was the first that he knew of the shortage, that he did not know where the money had gone but Reese must have taken it. That he did not count his cash or keep a cash book. He thought Reese was all right and he did not check him up when he left in 1901. This was the first he knew of the shortage, which he "supposed he would now have to make good."

"We know where Reese is," said Mr. Prosser, "and we are going to get him back here."

"According to the statements of these short cash land agents," added Attorney General Andrews, "the government must have appointed a set of driving force. They kept no cash book, they kept no receipt stubs, they let anyone handle the cash and let him take the money without account and the money they were holding was gone."

WIRELESS WIZARDRY

Fred J. Cross Gives U. S. Navy Valuable Invention.

Let the United States navy be equipped with the Cross coherers and it will probably have the most perfect naval wireless system extant. The tests which have been carried on by the naval transport Solace and the flagship New York with the local wireless station at Barber's Point, Oahu, have demonstrated that Manager F. J. Cross of the Hawaiian Wireless Company is in possession of a system which will meet every demand placed upon it, and that it even exceeds that employed by Uncle Sam's navy. Lieut. Sweet, U. S. N., who has been detailed by the Navy Department to equip the naval stations of Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines with wireless systems, expressed his surprise, during his visit in the Solace, that Manager Cross should have a system which can send and receive messages at an air-line distance of 172 miles when the systems on the Solace and New York can only cover, intelligibly, seventy-six miles.

The Solace and New York came to Honolulu with the Slaby-Arco coherers. Both warships departed from Honolulu carrying the Cross coherers and with these the fine tests in signalling have been made with the Oahu system by both vessels. The Solace departed for Manila on Thursday, keeping up communication by signals for nearly 300 miles.

Yesterday the local office of the Wireless company held communication with the flagship New York from the moment the vessel left Honolulu harbor. At 8 o'clock last night the New York was seventy-two miles away and was sending messages to friends ashore. At 8 o'clock this morning the New York will be about 192 miles distant and Manager Cross expects to be receiving signals then, and even up to 250 miles. The signals from the New York reached the wireless mast at Barber's Point last night, but the signals of the island system failed to get to the New York after 8 o'clock last night. This is explained by reason of the small power used by Manager Cross, the New York having ample power to send, but this can be done in this instance for the 250 miles only because the Cross coherers are being used to make the tests.

The officers in charge of the electrical plants, both on the Solace and New York expressed their thanks to Manager Cross for the opportunity afforded them in demonstrating the qualities of the naval system. Manager Cross on the other hand modestly states that his system has proved itself of great value. The government selected the Slaby-Arco invention out of eight systems examined and authorized its use. Manager Cross says quietly, "And ours is better than all of them."

At the conclusion of the League baseball games yesterday Mr. Cross sent both scores to the flagship and received the thanks of all on board for his thoughtfulness.

At 6 p. m. the flagship, wired in that the vessels had been overtaken by a severe gale, the wind blowing hard and the vessels rolling.

One of the officers aboard, whose wife is in Honolulu, was extremely anxious to ascertain whether his wife could return to the mainland on the Korea, and whether she could get good accommodations. The message was conveyed to the lady, who at once looked up the matter and wired back last evening that she had arranged everything all right for the Korea. The husband is probably in a better frame of mind than before he sent the message.

A number of private dispatches were sent in by Admiral Glass.

Just what Manager Cross's coherers can do in the islands is illustrated by the fact that messages are sent from Barber's Point, Oahu, to Fuafo, Hawaii, a distance of 172 miles.

"After they took the money from the applicants, gave them a receipt and sent up the 25 per cent required by law to Honolulu, these sub-agents ceased to worry about the land at all, or whether improvements were made, or even notifying them that patents were cancelled or interests due."

"These papers that we now have," concluded Attorney General Andrews, "clinch the matter which will be prosecuted by the department to the end. Unfortunately they came to hand too late to present to the grand jury, but a warrant will be served and the matter brought up next term."

Assistant Attorney General Prosser, who has been prosecuting the case and who after a lengthy investigation has secured this proof of missing money, has nothing but praise for the bench, bar and jury of Hilo and the way in which they treated him.

"I was disappointed in a non-indictment of course," says Prosser, "but we have finally secured a positive result. I think."

CHOLENTA. The Hawaiian Wireless Company is in possession of a system which will meet every demand placed upon it, and that it even exceeds that employed by Uncle Sam's navy. Lieut. Sweet, U. S. N., who has been detailed by the Navy Department to equip the naval stations of Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines with wireless systems, expressed his surprise, during his visit in the Solace, that Manager Cross should have a system which can send and receive messages at an air-line distance of 172 miles when the systems on the Solace and New York can only cover, intelligibly, seventy-six miles.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter, SEMI-WEEKLY, ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

For Month \$1.50
For Month, Foreign 1.75
For Year 15.00
For Year, Foreign 16.00

Payable invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

The war in Asia appears seriously to threaten the internal peace of Russia, and may result in a partial atonement for some of the crimes that have disgraced her history. The partition of Poland in 1772, enlarged in 1793, and ratified by the Treaty of Vienna in 1814, was an inextinguishable outrage. If possible, the Russianization of Finland was more shameful. This country, attached to Sweden in 1167, but for centuries invested with the substantial right of self-government, was annexed to Russia in 1809, under the condition that her fundamental laws and her religion should be sacredly preserved. Alexander I. took a detailed oath, invested with every element of solemnity "to maintain all these privileges and laws firm and unbroken in their full force." This oath was repeated by each of his successors and by the present Czar at the death of his father. Positive statutes, applied solely to Finland, were enacted to the effect that the new sovereign could not abolish an old law nor create a new law, without the unanimous consent of the Diet, and as late as April 3, 1869, Alexander II. declared this legislation or regulation to be irrevocable.

On February 15, 1895, the present Czar deliberately and in wanton violation of his own oath placed the Finnish Diet under the control of the Russian Council of State, and promulgated a mass of despotic rules that, in their atrocity, have never been exceeded. The Finns, filled with self-respect, reared to mainly independence, and proud of their polished city, Helsingfors, and of the material and intellectual development of their native land, have lost no opportunity to migrate to other parts of the globe. The Russian tyranny has not only been continued but intensified.

These insults to humanity demand reparation. They are only illustrative of a long series of offenses by the worst surviving representative of the worst features of the Middle Ages. In diplomacy Russian mendacity has shocked the moral sense of mankind. She is an immoral among nations, because no one believes her. Her falsehoods in reference to her occupation of Manchuria are vitally avoided.

Whatever the final result of the war may be, thus far Russia has been scourged by Japan. But her difficulties are seriously aggravated by internal disorders, information of which is ordinarily repressed and only leaks out through the opportunities that, in these progressive days, medievalism cannot entirely close. Enslaved nationalities, within her territory, are awake to the situation and thirsting for revenge and freedom. Such men as Tolstoi are even penetrating the tough hide of the common Muscovites. It is evident that there is dissatisfaction to some extent, in the Russian army and navy. Wholesale executions in various parts of the empire are being gradually reported. In Warsaw alone it is stated that six hundred persons have been hanged within a few weeks.

These indications of a severe internal conflict between the aspiring forces of civilization and a petrified autocracy are significant and indeed ominous. The labored effort to manufacture a pretended sympathy for the Muscovite in a Chicago club, by holding up a non-existent "yellow peril," is absurd in the face of facts that are patent to the world.

Officers have had a good time. Men have enjoyed themselves. Business has received a distinct impetus from the large amount of money injected into the local circulation. Society will throw with regret at the departure of the pretty uniforms with the gaudy forms inside of them. Everybody will welcome the squadron back again. It is pleasant to believe that Admiral Glass and his entire command will not be sorry when they receive the next sailing orders for Honolulu.

Technical minds may occasionally, if not often occur, between indictments and the facts proved in attempting to make the indictments good. Yet it is always a point gained, where the community at large is concerned, when facts are proved. It is well for Hawaii that grafters of the scandalous legislative sessions of 1903 have been branded in full public view. The things revealed may not be conspiracy or gross cheat, but they certainly pertain to some form of thief-craft.

The latest Associated Press dispatches, not appearing in Coast files by the Nevada, tell of outrages committed and attempted at New Haven and in Central Park, New York. Arrests were made and the cry of lynching was raised, but the police made the miscreants safe from summary vengeance. Such episodes are a weighty handicap upon Northern sentiment in behalf of equal administration of the laws in the South as between the races.

Army reform in Great Britain, forced upon the kingdom by the South African war, is assuming radical phases. The proposal to adopt conscription is starting, though it has been under discussion for some time. It is very doubtful if it will go down with the commonality.

SUCCESSFUL PROMOTION.

Two late events in California are lessons in the line of successful promotion, which, in that State, during the last few years, has effected an almost complete transformation. Indifference, apathy and rigid adherence to the policy of concentration and exclusion have been there succeeded by intelligent and combined labor for development and for increase of the best elements of population. Among other things, the construction of capacious irrigating canals has resulted in the division of large tracts of land into farms of from twenty to forty acres, so that where formerly a few men gathered fortunes, now hundreds of families are supported in comfort. This has been done in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys where, during the summer time at least, the heat is far greater and more oppressive than in the Hawaiian Islands.

A public jubilee, lasting for three days, over the completion of one of these canals, has just been held at Modesto in Stanislaus County. Practically every interest in the State was represented. Governor Pardee and President Wheeler of the Berkeley University were there. W. S. Greer, the editor of the Colusa Sun, who has devoted his life to irrigation, was present and was greatly honored. The State Board of Trade, the California Promotion Association and the Merchants' Association of San Francisco sent prominent and able delegates. The speeches were all crammed with facts and blended into each other. James A. Waymire, a lawyer who has exceeded all other men in the adaptation of the local statutes to local necessities and both sunk and raised a fortune in the Turkish irrigating district, showed by comparison that California is richer than Italy and could support forty millions of people.

In San Francisco, a few days later, the California Promotion Association held its annual banquet, the object and subject of which was the rapid advancement of the commercial metropolis and the state. Men of force, experience and patriotism moulded facts and figures of different industries into a compact and startling whole, filled with evidences of prosperity and of future possibilities. It was proved that California, with two per cent. of the population, agriculturally and industrially leads the Union at the St. Louis Exposition. Proportionately she is far ahead of any other section in manufactures, in farm products, in agricultural products, in lumber products, in mineral products, in farm animals, in improved farms, in miles of railroad, in the amount spent for education, and in the development and application of electric power. John McNaught, a hard-trained journalist who has lately become a noted orator, was naturally moved to "touching eloquence."

But sentiment, though an appropriate adjunct of the occasion, did not prevent decisive action. The project of the Pacific Ocean Exposition at San Francisco in 1915, when it is expected that the completion of the Panama Canal will be celebrated, has become an assured fact. Frank L. Hoogs has made a strict but unyielding search for Hawaii at St. Louis. If he lives, he may find her adequately represented nine years later at San Francisco.

Enemies are shortly to be permitted to rain fire and brimstone, with all manner of wrecking explosives, down upon each other from aerial vessels in the clouds. The Hague agreement to the contrary expires by limitation on July 29. If the battleship's day is really ended with the effectiveness of the torpedo and the submarine engine, then what are land fortifications—what are armies in camp and trench—worth when destruction and death, floated above them regardless of mountain and stream, come down in showers? War must either be ended or amended out of its present forms when that style of warfare has begun. The greater numbers then would only read the greater calamity to the nation sending them forth.

Hilo, Walluku, Lahaina, each now has its organization for local improvement. Lihue will probably follow ere long. Honolulu has organizations a plenty for promoting trade and getting tourists, and among the trades for mutual benefits, but lacks any combination for improving the general appearance of the town. Something organized with this purpose, and well maintained would incidentally advance the objects of the other bodies mentioned.

Mr. Hoogs' discovery of graft at the St. Louis Fair was not surprising. Graft, primarily, is the object of world's fairs. A city tries to get such an attraction for the sake of what can be made out of it in all ways; and the fair is run with no thought of evading a deficit which Congress may be called upon to meet. Hence big salaries and a wide-open extravagance, out of which the grafters profit like pigs in clover.

Kaui stands second to no other island and of the group for the possession of an honorable and high-minded electorate. If the constituency approve of the act of Representative Jaeger, in drawing the seasonal allowance he did not earn, then the Advertiser is mistaken in Kaui.

If Mr. McKenny's judgment is correct—and he is in the business—a great deal of trouble for less than a benefit was taken by both the Federal and the Territorial authorities to get the Bluefields banana introduced into Hawaii.

Owing to the importance of the principles relating to Honolulu water rights, decided by the Supreme Court in the Walluku case, the Advertiser has been requested to publish the decision in full. It appears in this issue.

Wonder if Laukae wore that spotted skirt which "even the Almighty couldn't cleanse" when he endorsed that part of the platform which accused the Republican party of tolerating unworthy public servants.

STRAIGHT TALK.

Rev. S. Kodama, the Japanese pastor of Kakaako, Honolulu, made a powerful speech at the meeting of the Evangelical Association at Lihue last week. He talked straight out about a certain class of planters who treat their common laborers as "live stock." No doubt if Mr. Kodama's words, in his respect, are taken to heart by those to whom they apply, the liability of strikes on the plantations will be diminished. It is equally probable that the value of their labor will be enhanced the more the laborers are treated as men and women. The recent case on this island, where a pernicious character's dismissal as overseer was forced through a strike of Japanese, gives much point to Mr. Kodama's criticism of employers. Besides it shows that a strong element of Japanese labor may be counted upon to play fair if they are given fair play, as well as to stand for common decency whenever it may be at stake.

Not less capable of being turned to good account for the common welfare were Pastor Kodama's reflections on the police, meaning of course those officers of law and order whom the cap fits. There have been enough complaints about the police from different parts of the Territory, now and again, to make the public apply the old saying about the probability of fire where much smoke is seen. A sentiment has found frequent and ready utterance to the effect that a police force must necessarily have a considerable proportion of members who need watching, backed with the attempted justification that a rogue is the one to catch a rogue. Observation, here and abroad, will not support this theory. Everybody who has observed the police force of a place for any length of time knows that the crooked sticks do not take long to expose themselves and that the quality of smartness they develop of the rogue brand soon becomes overdone to a degree that makes it necessary for the force to be rid of them if it would save its reputation for fidelity and effectiveness. The fact that in this Territory the most efficient police, take them of all ranks, are those who answer to the description of being "square" men should cause the authorities, periodically, to make strict inquisition into the quality of the force in every district and weed out the crooks with relentless rigor.

The lawlessness that the Federal officers find every here and there, just by going after it when their limited numbers and many duties allow, is proof enough that Pastor Kodama was not speaking at random in his references to the police. It must give satisfaction to supporters and respecters of law and order, at the present time, to see the force of Honolulu enforcing the law against liquor-sellers who are found violating the most salutary conditions of their licenses as if they deemed them not meant to hold at any time that there is an opportunity for making unequal profits, say when the town is swarming with national sailors or soldiers.

A FLEET EVERY WINTER.

If the right sort of work is done at Washington it ought to be possible to get the Navy Department to send the Atlantic and North Pacific squadrons here next winter for maneuvers. This paper thinks that such a purpose was entertained last year, when orders were given both squadrons to rendezvous at Honolulu—an arrangement which was only partly carried out because of the Panama outbreak and the early promise of war in the East. The Pacific squadron started this way but had to go to the isthmus instead; the Asiatic squadron came but had to hurry back. The theory that they had a common motive in seeking Honolulu rests upon several facts, notably the previous statement of the Army and Navy Journal that Hawaii and Southern California were both under consideration as the base for such grand maneuvers as the North Atlantic fleet was undertaking in the West Indies.

For naval drill on a great scale it is the rule to collect as many ships as possible. Neither American squadron in this sea is big enough to undertake the task. United, they would answer very well. But it is not to be expected that either will ever be sent to the other side of the Pacific for maneuvering purposes. Both must be kept within reasonable distance of their stations, hence the force of preference for a midway drill-ground like Honolulu, with cable connections, from which both squadrons could quickly reach their respective coasts.

It may be urged that the argument is strong enough of itself to sway the Navy Department without urgency from here. But we must remember that the Pacific coast influences are not to be despised and that they will be thrown in favor of squadron evolutions instead of fleet maneuvers so that the cities along shore may get the benefit of naval expenditure. It is our business to urge upon the Navy Department the larger and wiser consideration, to get the press of the big cities interested, through their Washington correspondents in the subject of fleet maneuvers and to leave nothing undone to convince Washington that even if such a thing as claims of locality are to decide a matter of national concern, Hawaii, which gives to the Federal Treasury \$5.5 per capita and gets back but \$1.2 per capita, has a right, even in comparison to that of the largest coast city, to such consideration as the winter presence of both squadrons would bestow.

The inalienable right of the union miner to keep the non-union miner from earning his living is the cause of mob violence in Colorado. It would be interesting to know what part politics is also playing in the imbroglio. It now it would suit the Democracy very well to have things get so bad in Colorado as to compel the President to order out the regular troops to suppress the knights of the pick and the other noble sons of toil.

The yellow KKK is a force to be reckoned with if the Democracy is not careful.

THE PORT ARTHUR CAMPAIGN.

The capture of the outer works of Port Arthur does not mean that any of the main defenses close to the city have been taken. What are known as the outer works extend a distance of thirty miles from Port Arthur to Kinchow and Dainy, and consist of redoubts, more or less heavily armed, crowning the tallest hillsides and supporting each other. Nanshan, near Kinchow, commanded that waited town from one side and a Dainy fortification built by the Chinese and possibly dismantled during the war of 1894-95, from another. Behind Nanshan, in the direction of Port Arthur, are more redoubts and these have fallen into the hands of the Japanese without bringing the latter, however, within siege-gun range of the main fortress. Quite likely General Oku will push his advantage and, in a short time, plant his heavy artillery where it can send missiles into the central works.

The Port Arthur garrison will then be in a desperate plight; for with the guns of the enemy's fleet at work in the offing and those of the enemy's land forces at work in the back country, there will be no safe place outside the bombproofs. Shells should be able to small in Port Arthur to reach every part of its surface area. The only relief from them will be in the raising of the siege by a Russian relief force or in a successful sortie, neither of which is feared by the Japanese, whose numbers and supplies are being steadily augmented.

It seems probable that the reduction of Port Arthur will be accomplished by a siege. The main forts there are among the strongest in the world and to carry them by assault, if that were possible, would entail an enormous loss of life. A siege, under all the circumstances, need not necessarily be long; for when an army is cooped up in small spaces, subjected to the nerve-racking experience of a bombardment and living on canned goods, sickness, discouragement and surrender follow in rapid course. Most accounts agree that the Russian garrison is not well provisioned, and the stories told by refugee foreigners from Port Arthur about the damage done by the shells of Togo's fleet, prove how open Port Arthur is to such attack and how expert the Japanese have become in high-angle firing.

Meanwhile the tactics of the Russians in the north of Liaotung are the old ones of retreat. Kuropatkin has asked for reinforcements and is going to meet them in the expectation when his army is made large enough, of advancing south in overwhelming force. He does not seem to have at his disposal, outside of Port Arthur and Vladivostok, not including the railway guards, more than 100,000 men. He talks as if he expected half a million, but it must be remembered that he will get no more men than the railway and the Harbin mills can feed. The food capacity of the line will serve about 200,000 and Harbin, with its flour mills, may provide for 50,000 more. But Japan, if she sends her depot troops to the mainland, filling their places at home with the veteran reserves, can place 400,000 men at the threatened points and keep them well supplied with ammunition and food. Back of them are at least 50,000 drilled Chinese troops who are eager to aid the Japanese and who may be called on to attack the Russians on the flank, and in the event of an open alliance, the surplus food resources of China will be at the disposal of the Japanese field commissariat.

It is impossible at this juncture and under all the circumstances, to see how Russia can hope to win. Unless the unexpected happens in the way of land victories, we shall soon see Russia in the market for allies, seeking by the busbar of the Yellow Peril to get the active support, as she did in 1895, of Germany and France. But as Germany and France well know, the international situation has changed. England must be reckoned with and it is within the power of England, if she goes to war, to seize every Asiatic port at which French and German warships could coal, thus protecting Japan from an assault on her sea-power. On land the question of reinforcements, domestic or foreign, is controlled by the food-carrying capacity of the single-track railroad.

INSTRUCTED FOR HEARST.

The local Democrats, in instructing for Hearst, who stands the least chance of getting the nomination, have taken a needless risk for themselves and for Hawaii. For the island Democrats to place all its cards on one man at this stage of the game is to choose "a gamble" instead of the sure thing that would have come later. The delegation, going pledged to St. Louis will have to take what comes to its single candidate and that may be defeat; while if it went unpledged it might easily attach itself to the side which shows the most strength in temporary and permanent organization and in that way be in with the winner and in form to ask favors of the nominees.

This matter is not exclusively a party one. The interests of all citizens, Republicans and Home Rulers as well as Democrats, are bound up in the desire to have Hawaii in favor with any man who may occupy the White House. Suppose Parker shall be nominated and elected, in what condition will this Territory then be to ask him or his friends in Congress for the favors which mean so much to the well-being of Hawaii? No one will be less welcome at the White House in that event than the Hawaiian representatives of the Hearst Democracy. To take such a chance as the convention took last night was utterly needless, for there was still the opportunity, in case Hearst shall show up stronger in the preliminary organization at St. Louis, to join hands with him and come to the aid of the best of the local Democrats. The wisest and most disinterested course would be to let the Democrats of the South be overwhelmed by the party of the North, and then to come forward as a separate and independent force.

The yellow KKK is a force to be reckoned with if the Democracy is not careful.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)
The case against L. Clement in the Police Court will be heard today.
W. H. Campbell of Honolulu arrived yesterday from the U. S. Korea yesterday morning.
Victor Hunsdon, the 11-year-old daughter of C. H. Hunsdon, is rallying well after an operation.

Charles B. Wilson has charge of the reconstruction of the Mahini bridge, destroyed in the first storm after it was erected last year.
Lt. Col. Davis, Artillery Corps, U. S. A., who, as Major, was at one time in command at Camp McKinley, is a passenger on the transport Logan, due today from Manila.

The cases of embezzlement preferred against former Land Commissioner E. S. Boyd and Chief Clerk Mahaula are continued until June 10 by mutual consent of the prosecution and defense.

Capt. McK. Williamson, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster, has paid for the Kahauki leaseholds needed for the Army Post, by check on the First National Bank. The payees are: Star Dairy, \$10,000; Mrs. Grace, \$1,000; J. I. Dowsett Co., Ltd., \$7,500, and various Chinese, \$500; total, \$19,000. S. M. Damon grants right of way for a railway connection for the nominal consideration of one dollar.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)
Maunaloa Seminary, Maui, will give a concert on Friday evening.

A loan and fair will be given at Walluku on June 11, to raise money to repair the Catholic church.

Mrs. C. J. Ludwigen has received by cable the sad news of the death of her mother, Mrs. E. J. Coffin of San Francisco.

The Democratic delegates from the islands of Hawaii and Maui arrived by the Kinau yesterday. Mrs. Nawahi will entertain the delegates from Hawaii with a pot lunch today at her home at Diamond Head.

"Old Pal" Gorman, one of the members of the old-time Star baseball team, and last year one of the league umpires, who also held a commission in the First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, departed for San Francisco on the transport Logan, which sailed on Saturday afternoon. Numerous friends were present on the dock to bid him farewell.

Saturday, June 11, is proclaimed as a public holiday.

The Federal Court stands adjourned until Monday next.

The one and a half miles race on the 11th, for the Primo cup, is a go.

Fata and Haku six per cent. bonds have been listed on the Stock Exchange.

The charge against C. Klemme was nolle prossed in the Police Court yesterday morning.

The police are rounding up thirty or forty "stragglers" who failed to leave Honolulu with the fleet.

The long-contemplated entrance to the Capitol grounds, at the northwest corner, is now being made.

George Fisher, a sailor, was arrested yesterday on a warrant charging him with the theft of goods from the Sallory's Home.

C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, left for Hilo in the Kinau today to attend to matters of loan expenditures on the island of Hawaii.

Dr. W. H. Jones, the well known veterinarian, is in charge of the whole Hilo string. All of the horses are in good condition and will go for the money.

The Civil Service Examination for watchman in the Immigration Service will be held in the U. S. District Court room beginning at 9 o'clock sharp on Wednesday morning, June 8, 1904.

John Kekoi, sentenced by Judge Little at Hilo to imprisonment for receiving stolen goods, has petitioned the executive for a pardon. Acting Governor Atkinson is inquiring into the matter.

Consecration ceremonies will be held at the renovated royal mausoleum on June 13. The Government has been asked to participate, making the event of a public character. Probably the military and band will attend.

Captain Clapp, of the ship Jabez Howes, brought about twenty cockatoos with him from Australia. If he is allowed to land them here he will sell them. They are very large white birds, each having a yellow topknot and streaks of yellow on the tail. Some were brought here in 1894 and got away.

General orders have been issued, by order of the commander-in-chief, requiring the seven-N. G. H. companies of Honolulu and the Hilo and the Walluku companies to go into camp at Camp McKinley on Wednesday, June 8, at 7 a. m., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for a period of five days, for maneuvers and instruction.

Mrs. Schwerin, wife of the P. M. S. S. Co.'s manager, had three staterooms in the Korea engaged for the trip hence to San Francisco. She is therefore among the people disappointed that the steamship is not going to call at Honolulu on account of quarantine detention at Kobe. The staterooms were intended for the wives of Admiral Glass and Lieut. Andrews and Mrs. Schwerin herself.

Just after a disaster the Russians always console themselves with unfounded reports of successes. The alleged capture of the newly purchased Chilean cruiser was used to take the edge off the loss of the Orsk. Since the Navy's affair the Russians have discovered in their unconfirmed reports that they had captured the Japanese ship, the Matsushima, at Port Arthur. Probably the capture of the Orsk was the first step in the capture of the Matsushima. The wisest and most disinterested course would be to let the Democrats of the South be overwhelmed by the party of the North, and then to come forward as a separate and independent force.

Get the Most Out of Your Food.

You don't and can't if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted.

Among the signs of a weak stomach are uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, and disagreeable belching.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla at different times for stomach troubles, and a run down condition of the system, and have been greatly benefited by its use. I would not be without it in my family. I am troubled with weak stomach and nausea and find Hood's Sarsaparilla invaluable." A. B. RICKMAN, W. Chester, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills.

Strengthen and tone the stomach and the whole digestive system.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers, J. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 494 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, June 6, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid.	Ask.
MERCHANDISE				
C. Brewer & Co.	\$1,000,000	100	99	100
SUGAR				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	19 1/2	20
Haw. Agricultural	1,000,000	100	99	100
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	2,125,000	100	98	100
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	7,000,000	100	98 1/2	100
Honolulu	750,000	100	102 1/2	100
Honolulu	2,000,000	20	19	20
Honolulu	500,000	100	97 1/2	100
Kahala Plant. Co., Ltd.	\$500,000	50	4	5 1/2
Kapahulu	1,000,000	100	99	100
Kapahulu	500,000	100	98	100
Mohai Sugar Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	98	100
Oahu Sugar Co.	2,000,000	100	82 1/2	100
Onomae	1,000,000	20	19	20
Owaka	1,000,000	20	19	20
Owaka & Co., Ltd.	\$500,000	50	4	5 1/2
Owaka	1,000,000	20	19	20
Panama Sugar Plant Co.	5,000,000	50	4	5 1/2
Pacific	500,000	100	98	100
Pacific	500,000	100	98	100
Poepoe	750,000	100	98	100
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	72 1/2	100
Waialae Agri. Co.	4,500,000	100	91	100
Waialae	500,000	100	98	100
Waialae	250,000	100	98	100
STRAIGHT COT.				
Wilder & S. Co.	500,000	100	98	100
Wilder & S. Co.	500,000	100	98	100
MISCELLANEOUS				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	98	100
H. I. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	98	100
H. I. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	98	100
H. I. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	98	100
H. I. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	98	100
BONDS				
Haw. Gov't, 5 p.c.	50	98		
Haw. Gov't, 4 p.c. (Fire)	50	98		
Haw. Gov't, 3 p.c. (Fire)	50	98		
Hilo R. Co., 5 p.c.	100	98		
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	100	98		
Ewa Plant, 5 p.c.	100	98		
O. R. & L. Co.	100	98		
Oahu Sugar Co., 5 p.c.	100	98		
Oahu Sugar Co., 6 p.c.	100	98		
Kahala Plant, 5 p.c.	100	98		
Pioneer Mill Co., 5 p.c.	100	98		
Pioneer Mill Co., 6 p.c.	100	98		
Pioneer Mill Co., 7 p.c.	100	98		
Pioneer Mill Co., 8 p.c.	100	98		

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.

One hundred Haku bonds at \$100; 100 Fata bonds at \$100; 24 O. R. & L. Co. bonds at \$104.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Day	Month	Year	Barom.	Therm.	Humidity	Wind	Force
June	June	1904	30.0	74.0	89	SE	1-0

MINISTERS AND LAYMEN IN PLEASANT CONCORD

**Lihue's Wa Mauoli—Princely Hospitality—Spirited
Discussions in Four Languages.
The Home Glorified.**

(By Our Special Correspondent.)

It was a jolly crowd that swarmed over the decks of the steamer W. G. Hall last Tuesday afternoon as she steamed out of the harbor. Fifty or more pastors and delegates, Hawaiians, Japanese, Whites and Chinese from all the other islands of the group except Kanae, bound to Lihue for the great ecclesiastical picnic of the year, gave vent to their feelings in conversation, song and speech, making merry up to the very verge of midnight. Their innocent revels so captivated old Neptune that he forgot to show his power in his eagerness to keep quiet and hear all the good things. Three in every cabin and the deck carpeted with mattresses gave life to the scene. By 2:30 a. m. all were up and an hour later, Lihue began to get in her fine work. Such hospitality carried out with thoughtful attention to the minutest details was never before exceeded even in these isles where the guest has ever been held sacred. Everyone's slightest want was found to have been anticipated. Carriages furnished with a generosity that suffered no one to walk, every meal a feast, Hawaiians served with native delicacies, Japanese and Chinese surprised with toothsome dishes recalling the homeland, no expense spared to give to all one of the great times of their lives.

The number of delegates, pastors and members assembled numbered over 65 an unusually large gathering. Nearly all the leading pastors were present, the only regret being that the time of year prevented the coming of many teachers who are very prominent in the work of the churches and whose enthusiastic labors have done much to change the story of Christian Endeavor in this Territory of late years from one of discouragement to that of hope and enlargement.

EDIFICATION FIRST.

For the first time in the memory of older members the Evangelical Association put business in the second place and gave its chief attention to a single great theme—the Home. The question in all its bearings is being handled fearlessly. Yesterday Messrs. Lono, Lydgate, Ai, Gulick, Nakima, Kalino, Emerson and Kodama carried the convention into the very heart of the subject of the chief menace of the Home-Social Laxity. It was gruesome business to uncover the evils that beset this sacred institution—the family—in this Territory, but it was done fearlessly, kindly and most helpfully. My next letter will deal more in detail with some of these addresses, well worthy of the widest publication and the most thoughtful consideration of the parents in this Territory.

FIRST LAY MODERATOR.

The meeting owes much of its success to the remarkable ability of its moderator as presiding officer. There was some opposition to the choice of a layman to this office, but Judge Henry K. Kahale has more than justified the choice of himself, the first layman ever selected to preside over a meeting of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association. He is ably supported by Judge S. Kapahee as scribe. The good feeling emanating from this bench of rulers has fermented the whole convention and the business has been dispatched with a celerity, decorum, unanimity and joyous enthusiasm unique even in religious assemblies.

Judge Kahale has the rare faculty of keeping a deliberative body up to time. Though the program has been varied and long he has minded the clock so well that discussion and business have balanced to relieve the tension and avoid tedium. The combination of the Sunday School and Christian Endeavor anniversaries with the association works delightfully. When one set gets tired it rises and another takes its place with fresh vigor. The Hawaiian with his unflinching good humor and keen appreciation of wit never suffers dullness to usurp the mastery. Back and forth the kindly badinage flies, each shot striking home and greeted with merry peals of laughter. Maui is on deck with an unusually strong delegation of energetic women who are putting the men to shame with their successful management of Sabbath School interests. One somewhat disconcerted brother raised a laugh yesterday at the "Petticoated squad from Maui," but the women proved equal to the encounter and drubbed him royally. The Christian Endeavor folks have rather been

THE FOOTBALL OF THE MEETING.

their sessions being rushed in here and there to the great advantage of the entire anniversary. With their spirited singing, their bounding enthusiasm and their lively addresses they stir the blood and go far to prove the claim made last night by Rev. Mr. Wong, pastor of Honolulu, Fort Street Chinese Church, in his address that the hope of the Christian movement in Hawaii is in its young men and women.

AN EFFECTIVE ADDRESS.

One of the most telling addresses thus far has been that of Rev. S. Kodama of Kakaako, formerly of Puunene. It occurred on the afternoon of Thursday. That morning Rev. Messrs. Lydgate and Emerson had in masterly fashion sketched the sad conditions menacing home life in country communities, instancing for example one place where by actual enumeration it had been found that 40 per cent. of the women were of impure reputation, detailing the case of a deacon who had sold his daughter to a Chinaman, pointing out the criminal carelessness of parents who send their young girls into Chinese camps for the sake of the sweetmeats or money they will bring back with the inevitable moral ruin that results and citing the classical case of the teacher who accomplished the death of his faithful wife by neglect, then married his paramour, a pupil whom he had debauched, lost his place, was reinstated, repeated his former conduct with another pupil and when about to be discharged a second time was able to secure a plea from the church people that he be retained because he was such a fine Sunday School worker. Mr. Emerson followed with an impassioned appeal for higher standards.

Then came Mr. Kodama with the topic "The Community and Social Virtue." His address may be paraphrased in part as follows: Many specifics are offered today by social reformers. Among them that of the Nihilist and Revolutionary Socialist proposing force. The method of Jesus is exactly opposite. Jesus sought to build up in this world a kingdom of righteousness and we His followers will win only as we adopt His plan. Thirteen of us Japanese are here in this Territory to help in this work especially among our countrymen. Not a few obstacles render this task difficult. One is the attitude of some plantation employers whose treatment of our people is too often based upon the principle, "As long as you do the work required of you we care not what becomes of you or

DETAILS OF TERRIBLE NANSHAN HILL STRUGGLE

(Associated Press Mail Dispatches.)

TOKIO, May 28.—The Japanese assault on Nanshan Hill was one of the fiercest and bloodiest affairs in modern warfare. In the earlier rushes of the engagement every man participating was shot down before he reached the first line of Russian trenches. It was found necessary to stop these infantry charges and renew the artillery fire from the rear before the final and successful assault on the Russian position could be made. The success of this assault was brought about by one detachment of Japanese troops, more intrepid than comrades, who succeeded in piercing the Russian line.

A splendid stroke of fortune was the discovery and the destruction by the Japanese of the electric wires leading to the mines at the Eastern foot of Nanshan Hill. This prevented the Russians from exploding these mines when the Japanese infantry crossed the ground where they had been placed.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE HAPPENED.

It is possible that the fortunes of the day hinged upon these mines. If the Russians had been able to explode them at the right time the losses among the Japanese troops would have been tremendous, and it is possible also that the Russians would have been able to hold the hill.

Nanshan was splendidly defended. Nearly fifty guns of various sizes were mounted on the various emplacements, and there were also two batteries of quick-firing field pieces. The artillery was sheltered behind loopholed trenches on the terraces of the hill. The infantry manning the field pieces ran with them around the hill, thus using the guns for the protection of the most important points.

The Japanese began the fighting by bringing all their field guns into action, and concentrating their fire on the emplacements on the hill. By eleven o'clock in the morning the principal Russian batteries had been silenced. The two Russian field batteries then withdrew to Nan Quan Ling Hill and from there continued to fire on the Japanese until nightfall.

THE FINAL ASSAULT.

After the Russian batteries had been silenced the Japanese artillery opened on the enemy's trenches, the Japanese infantry advancing, meanwhile, to within rifle range. The Japanese gradually worked forward to within 400 meters of the Russian lines, where they encountered wire and other entanglements. They succeeded in discovering an opening in these obstacles, and getting finally to within 200 meters of the Russian trenches, they rushed for the line. Several successive charges were made but every officer and man in the attacking parties was shot down 20 or 30 meters from the line. The charges were then stopped, and the Japanese artillery renewed its preparatory fire on the enemy's position. Towards evening a detachment of Japanese carried a section of the Russian trenches, breaking through the enemy's line. Hundreds of the comrades of these men, inspired by their success, sprang forward, and then the entire line swept up the hill, driving the Russians from their positions.

It was in the desperate infantry charges that the Japanese sustained the bulk of their losses.

HOW THE CZAR TOOK THE NEWS.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 28.—Emperor Nicholas received the news of the result of the fighting at Kinchow and in its vicinity at the Palace of Tsarskoe-Selo. He at once sent for War Minister Sakharoff with whom His Majesty, with the members of his Military Cabinet went over the dispatches. The Emperor received the report that the Russians were compelled to retreat before the

how else you act." No wonder the employees begin to think of themselves as things instead of men and care only for the money which enables them to drink and gamble as they please. Again the employers by aiding Buddhism lead our people to believe that they consider all religions on the same footing and that Christianity is like Byddhism, equally useless. In the days before this country was annexed the sale of liquor was restricted. But now the ease with which sake may be had tempts our countrymen to drink freely and leads them into gambling. Furthermore the police—the representatives of the government—are so often found to be in support of evil men who have money that it is hard to make headway. It is said that Japanese sell their wives frequently in Hawaii. The truth is that when a wife goes off with another man, nine times out of ten she has been allured from her husband by some crafty fellow with money who is able to enlist the police in their escape that the husband, even though he may secure the active aid of the Japanese evangelist, is powerless to help. If plantation managers would come out actively in support of Christian work, refuse to aid Buddhists, give their influence against the sale of liquor and bring pressure to bear upon the police to do their duty, they would find the character of their workmen improving and their relations with Japanese employees growing pleasanter. The conditions surrounding our countrymen would become more uplifting and we who are striving to bring in the Kingdom would meet larger success in our work.

THE OLD HAWAIIAN HOME.

The high water mark of oratory was reached when Rev. Mr. Lono of Kaumakapili church sketched the old Hawaiian home housed under the thatched roof and the single life of its members. Mr. Hanaike completed the picture in an address of singular poetic beauty and Rev. O. H. Gulick stirred the association to its depths as he detailed the features of tender affection and mutual trust that characterize the ideal home.

No company of Hawaiians ever spent so many consecutive hours in contemplation of the ideal home—the Christian family—as the members of this association have done. Coming from all over the Territory they will carry with them memories of its faithful portraits of conditions that are both good and evil, and of the ideal whose realization will make this Territory the Paradise which its physical beauties bespeak.

heavy artillery fire of the enemy's batteries in front and of his warships on their flank with composure, as being the fortune of war, but he was considerably agitated by the later reports that General Fock had not succeeded in saving the Russian guns. The members of the Military Cabinet pointed out that this later report was not official and besides he expressed complete confidence that Port Arthur itself could not be reduced except at an immense cost of time and men and with the aid of the heaviest kind of guns. General Sakharoff also said he did not believe the report that the enemy had arrived within ten miles of Port Arthur within twenty-four hours after the desperate fighting at Kinchow.

THE LOSS OF GUNS.

An officer of the General Staff declared to the Associated Press that the loss of guns reported captured was unavoidable, if confined to those mounted on the works on the hills below Kinchow, as they could not be carried away when the Russians retired, but the breach blocks, he added, had been removed. Before the enemy could use the guns before Port Arthur they would have to manufacture special cartridges. Therefore, the loss was not serious. The important thing to ascertain was whether the Japanese had captured any field guns.

STRENGTH OF PORT ARTHUR.

The same officer said the works at Kinchow had been hastily constructed and were no criterion of the works at Port Arthur, which could not be flanked, as the forts there were scientifically erected and connected to support each other.

"If the Japanese lost 3,000 men in taking Kinchow," the officer said, "they will lose 30,000 men at least if they try to take Port Arthur. Even with such sacrifice I consider the capture of the fortress to be impossible. Port Arthur, in my opinion, is impregnable as long as its food and ammunition hold out."

REMAINS IN SERVICE.

Captain Roudneff, formerly commander of the Russian cruiser Variag, sunk off Chemulpo, has been appointed to command the battleship Andrei Pervozvannik, which will not be ready for two years, thus disposing of irresponsible reports that either he or the members of the Variag's crew intended to violate their promise not to re-enter the service during the war.

THE KOREAN CAMPAIGN.

TOKIO, May 28.—The Japanese are not seriously disturbed by the Russian operations in Eastern Korea. The movements of the Cossack cavalry and battery of guns that accompanies them are being closely watched by the Japanese, who are confident in their ability to protect their communications and maintain the military supremacy of Japan in Korea. The Yalu victory which opened the Yalu estuary to water communication diminishes the importance of the life of land communications from Chinampo to Wiju. The loss of their naval power compels the Russians to avoid the sea along the eastern coast of Korea and limits their operations to the land where transportation difficulties prevent the concentration of operation of a large land force.

Terrible Artillery.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Detonations from the tests of heavy artillery at the Government proving grounds at Sandy Hook, besides causing minor damage, has wrecked a portion of a public school building in Coney Island, seven miles distant. Two of the boy pupils were injured by the falling of a part of the ceiling in one of the rooms and the other children were thrown into a panic. One boy sustained a depressed fracture of the skull which may cause his death.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS

**Supreme Court Gives
Judgments and
Adjourns.**

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

Three important decisions were handed down yesterday morning by the Supreme Court, which has now adjourned to the fourteenth instant. In one of these Treasurer Kepoikai wins against the Auditor's decision refusing him fees for special counsel. An insurance company also wins on an appeal in one of the famous Chinatown fire cases, and Clinton Hutchins wins out in the foreclosure sale of the Kona Sugar property.

In the case of former Treasurer of the Territory, A. N. Kepoikai wins his appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision of the Auditor against allowing \$600 fees for Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper, special counsel employed by the Treasurer in his injunction suit against the Public Works Department to prevent that body from turning over to the County authorities the Honolulu Water Works system.

The Manchester Fire Insurance Company is held to be not liable under its policy for the loss by plague fire of buildings on Maunakea street belonging to Kwong Lee Yuen & Co., it being held that the order of the Board of Health was the proximate cause of the fire.

With Associate Justice Galbraith sitting on the local bench for the last time and many attorneys attending, Attorney Kinney for the Walluku Sugar Company asked for a stay of proceedings contemplating a motion for a new trial, the first that he has made in his twenty-two years of local practice. A. S. Hartwell for the Hawaiian Commercial asked for an immediate signing of the decrees promised by the court in favor of his clients two days ago. The matter was finally left open pending the adjournment of the court until June 14.

At the rising of the court the attorneys came forward to shake hands with Justice Galbraith before his departure. A fine bouquet was in evidence on his desk during the session.

With Justice Galbraith dissenting, the appeal in the case of W. M. McClesney & Sons versus the Kona Sugar Company and the First American Savings and Trust Company was denied, affirming the sale of the Kona property under foreclosure.

George A. Davis filed yesterday morning a new petition for admission to practice as an attorney at law in the Supreme Court. His petition is endorsed by all three of the circuit judges.

PAINS IN THE STOMACH. Like toothache, are not dangerous, but decidedly unpleasant. Persons who are subject to such attacks will be pleased to know that prompt relief may be had by taking a dose of two of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Surgeon for Station.

Assistant Surgeon P. S. Rossiter, U. S. N., has been detached from duty at Baltimore and ordered to Honolulu for duty at the Naval Station, as assistant to Dr. Taylor. He will arrive on the Alameda.

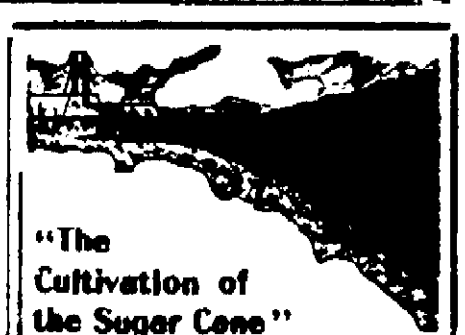
When the thermometer dropped far below zero last December, good Mrs. Rogers was much disturbed at the recollection that Huldah, the new kitchen maid, slept in an unheated room. "Huldah," she said, remembering the good old custom of her own girlhood, "it's going to be pretty cold to-night. I think you had better take a flatiron to bed with you." "Yes, ma'am," said Huldah in mild and expressionless assent. Mrs. Rogers slept soundly and free from care, secure in the belief that the maid was comfortable. In the morning she again visited the kitchen. "Well, Huldah," she asked, "how did you get along with the flatiron?" Huldah breathed a deep sigh of recollection. "Well, ma'am," she said, "I got it most warm before morning."



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Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BREMEN.

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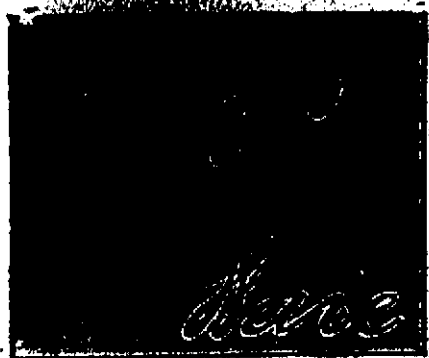
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ARRIVED.

Friday, June 4.
U. S. A. T. Logan, from Manila, via Nagasaki (anchored off port for night).

Saturday, June 4.

U. S. A. T. Buford, from Nagasaki and Manila at 5 a. m.
U. S. A. T. Logan, Stinson, from Manila via Nagasaki, (entered port from outside anchorage).
S. S. Mowara, Hamming, from Victoria and Vancouver at 7:30 a. m.
Stmr. Kilauea, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports at 8:30 a. m.
Gas. schr. Eolippe, Gahan, from Kauai ports, 8 p. m.

Saturday, June 4.

Stmr. Kilauea, Bruhn, from Koloa at 8:30 a. m. with 1745 bags sugar.
Stmr. Kilauea, Tulett, from Honolulu at 4:10 a. m. with 3473 bags sugar, 12 packages sundries, 430 bags rice.
Am. schr. Inca, Rasmussen, 53 days from Newcastle at 8 a. m.
Am. ship James Howes, Clapp, 63 days from Newcastle at 13 noon.

Saturday, June 4.

Stmr. Niihau, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m. with 1718 bags P. S. M. sugar, 403 bags H. S. sugar, 29 pkgs. sundries.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kailua, at 4:45 a. m. with 6200 bags K. P. sugar, 30 bags taro, 37 pkgs. sundries.
Stmr. Ulanine, Parker, from Kailua, at 4:35 a. m. with 25 head cattle, 30 calves, 47 hogs, 50 bags corn, 185 bags pail, 140 pkgs. sundries.
Stmr. Kailua, from Hawaii, at 5 a. m.
Schr. Chas. Levi Woodbury, from Hawaii, at 5:45 a. m.

Monday, June 6.

Am. schr. Edward R. West, Dahler, seventy-eight days from Newcastle, at 10:30 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Friday, June 4.
Ch. Bk. Royal Sovereign, Klush, for the Sound, at 1:30 p. m.

Saturday, June 4.

U. S. A. T. Logan, Stinson, for San Francisco at 5 p. m.
U. S. Cruiser New York, for Kilauea at 10:30 a. m.
U. S. Gunboat Bennington, for Kilauea at 1:45 p. m.
U. S. Cruiser Marblehead, for Kilauea at 11 a. m.
U. S. Gunboat Concord, for Kilauea at 11:45 a. m.
U. S. Collier, Nero, for Kilauea at 9:30 a. m.

Sunday, June 5.

U. S. A. T. Buford, for San Francisco at 10:30 a. m.
Stmr. Kailua, for Hawaii, at 10:30 a. m.

Monday, June 6.

Stmr. Kilauea, Napala, at 7:30 a. m.
Stmr. Kilauea, Kamao, Pukoo, Halaue, Wailana, Pelekunu, Kakaupapa, with explosives and no passengers.
Stmr. Kilauea, Kailua, for Kapa, Anahulu, Kilauea, Kailua, and Halaue at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per stmr. Kilauea, June 4, from Kailua ports—M. R. Favon and wife.
Per stmr. Kilauea, June 4, from Hilo and way ports—F. Ottman, Mrs. M. A. Eversberg, Mrs. E. J. Harrison, Miss A. Harrison, E. J. Walker, Lieut. von Grevenmeyer, A. K. Iwahi, Mrs. A. K. Iwahi, J. Orouke, Claud Burlingame, John Kiley, C. H. Hitchcock, C. Ah Pung, R. A. Lyman, R. A. Lyman, Lam in Chew, Mrs. Lam in Chew, Alex. Iwahi, B. B. Wallima, D. Ewald, Henry West, G. W. A. Kailua, K. M. Koaohu, D. Kakaui, Frank Bente, E. Kekoo, B. Maa, Mr. Kakaui, Mr. Kakaui, Mr. Kakaui, B. Walee, J. Kama, Miss Lam in Chew, M. F. Prosser, G. H. Gere, W. G. Smith, Mrs. W. G. Smith, Senator P. Woods, Mr. Moealoa, S. Kakaui, H. S. K. We, Mr. Owaani, D. M. Kakaui, Mr. Ione, G. K. Kakaui, J. M. Kakaui, Mrs. C. Buffett, J. D. Kakaui, Miss B. McDonald, Miss L. McDonald, C. P. Iauke, W. B. Morton, C. H. Kileg, J. L. Coke, T. B. Lyons, L. H. Crook, Miss Tong Kong, Miss K. Tong Kong, F. H. Hayselden, Mrs. C. K. Stillman, H. G. Ramsey, Miss Amy, E. Duvanchelle, Miss L. Duvanchelle.
Per stmr. Niihau, from Honolulu, June 4—Mrs. W. H. Rickard, Mrs. H. T. Brodick and 8 deck.
Per stmr. W. G. Hall, from Kailua ports, June 5—J. K. Gandall, H. Schoenbeck, Dr. Otto Kenise, A. A. Wilson, G. W. Connon, Rev. W. Y. Ching, A. P. Cooke, Rev. E. G. Silva, A. W. Merrill, A. Lorens, H. K. Poepeo, C. Banta, Miss G. Caywood, C. B. E. Weston, J. H. Craig, R. D. Rockwitz, Miss McLeod, J. K. Paele, D. L. Al, E. L. Cutting and wife, Rev. O. P. Emerson and 43 deck.
Per stmr. Ulanine, from Kailua, June 5—E. P. Chapin, Mrs. R. T. Browning, Mrs. J. Kirkland, Mrs. W. Prestage, Mrs. A. Reuter, J. B. Goldstone and wife, Ng Lung, Joo. Fernandez, G. Akuna, Tang Young, S. Suga, Mrs. R. Wooley, W. M. Kerau, Bro. Bertram, C. D. Lufkin, C. B. Walla, Miss Cooke, M. H. Mack.

DEPARTED.

For Kailua ports, per stmr. Niihau, June 2—A. B. Wilcox and wife, Miss E. Wilcox and friend, S. Mabelona, A. Jaeger, M. Lorens, Mrs. Glick, Mrs. M. K. Nakuina, J. H. Coney, wife and son, Dr. Otto Kuntze, A. A. Wilson, J. H. Craig, H. A. Jaeger, Ting Tow, wife and daughter, Mrs. Annie Farmer, T. A. Rev. D. Scudder, Rev. O. W. Glick, A. M. Merrill.



U. S. PACIFIC SQUADRON LEAVING HONOLULU FOR ALASKA, JUNE 4, 1904.

PACIFIC SQUADRON OFF FOR KISKA

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the last of the fleet of Admiral Glass had disappeared below the horizon, and the naval activity at Honolulu for this time then became a thing of the past. In tandem formation with the flagship New York in the van the fleet departed from off the harbor, the gunboat Bennington following with the Marblehead, and Concord taking up the end position.

SPEEDY TRIAL TRIP OF CONRADT'S LAUNCH

The trial trip of Christian Conradt's new thirty-foot launch Kamana, built for his Kahoolawe trade, was taken Saturday afternoon with Mr. Conradt aboard, who came from Maui for the trial. T. W. Hobron, designer of the craft, was with him and the regular crew employed on Kahoolawe in the launch to be replaced by the Kamana.

The trip was more than successful, the Kamana proving a splendid sea boat, perfectly dry in head seas and hitting up a trifle better than eight miles an hour for a three hours continuous trip. The Healan boat house was left at two o'clock and the railroad wharf at the Peninsula in Pearl Harbor passed a little before three-thirty. After cruising a little way down the middle lagoon the launch returned to Honolulu, this end of the trial being considered the most important as head seas and wind were to be encountered without the aid of the sails. Home at the Healan boat house was reached without accident shortly after five, some twenty-seven miles having been completed in a little less than three hours and a half.

Mr. Conradt expressed himself as delighted with the sea-going qualities of this new acquisition and the performance of the double cycle Loxley engine of ten horse power, the first to be used in these waters. The Hawaiian crew who have been running an old style launch, a wet boat, are enthusiastic over their new craft.

The Kamana is of modern type with a modification of the new torpedo stern. She carries foresail and mainsail with gaffs and is capable of holding her own under sail alone. She was built by the same firm in San Francisco which turned out the speedy and sturdy Gladys.

Broke Rudder at Sea.

The schooner Edward R. West, Captain Dahler, arrived here yesterday from Newcastle with a cargo of 1310 tons of coal for the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co. In Lat. 39 degrees South and Long. 152 degrees West the vessel broke her rudder during a gale. Captain Dahler made repairs after two days of dangerous work and was able to come here under small canvas, the whole voyage occupying seventy-eight days.

MAKAWELI SHIPPING.

Departed, June 4, Am. Bark W. B. Flint, Johnson for San Francisco.

HILO SHIPPING.

Departed, June 1—S. S. Enterprise, for San Francisco.

The following sugar on Kailua is reported ready for shipment: K. S. M. 2000 bags, V. K. 2000, Mak. 16,000, G. & R. 100, McB. 10,000, K. P. 1570, H. M. 5532, P. 47.

The following sugar on Hawaii is reported ready for shipment: Oiaa, 6000; Waikae, 14,000; Hawaii Mill, 1800; Wainaku, 1000; Onomea, 15,500; Pepeekeo, 14,000; Honomu, 16,200 (steamer Hawaii loading p. m.); Hakalau, 3000; Laupahoehoe, 3000; Ookala, 1200; Kukaia, 2700; Hanakua, 1800; Paauhau, 3500; Honokaa, 2800; Kukuhihale, none; Puanuu, 5664; Honapuu, 4055.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY acts on nature's plan—loosens the cold, relieves the lungs and makes expectoration easy. For sale by all dealers and druggists, Bennett, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

KERR SAVES SEAWALL

The collier Nero was the last in line. The vessels departed to the westward, it being the intention to round Oahu on the Wailua side and then steam directly for Dutch Harbor, Aleutian Islands.

At 10:15, just after a sweep of rain had passed over the city with the sun shining brilliantly immediately afterward, the New York slid out of the slip into the harbor, the tug Fearless steadying her. The New York was handsomely maneuvered in the basin and it was not long before she was heading out of the channel.

In the meantime the Bennington weighed anchor and steamed toward the center of the basin, but in attempt-

ing to head about to face the channel a heavy wind off shore kept her bow veering to the Ewa side. The Marblehead just Ewa, was able to swing about but had to steam back and forth until the Bennington got out of her way. The Concord kept her anchor down until the other two vessels got fairly under weigh.

The U. S. tug Iroquois, in command of Captain Niblack, followed the New York out of the harbor. The Hawaiian Government band was aboard and, passing the Bennington, Marblehead and Concord, played inspiring airs, receiving farewell wavings of hands, chiefs and caps. Captain Niblack also accommodated several guests who went

out to bid farewell to their officer friends. Among them were Acting Governor Atkinson, Mrs. Niblack, Mrs. Hinds, Mrs. Schwerin, Mrs. Hawes, Mrs. Benson, Miss Dowsett, Miss Mackee, Mrs. Terry, Miss Terry, Mrs. Scott, Miss Scott, Mrs. Ivers, Paymaster Brown, Mr. and Mrs. von Holt, Mr. Bechtel, Mr. Cullen.

Outside the harbor the New York waited while the smaller warships came into line, the Bennington and Marblehead coming out of the channel abreast. Finally all four vessels were 400 yards apart, the last signals were flung to the breeze from the New York's signal masts, and the Pacific squadron left Hawaiian shores.

"Idaho instructed for Hearst."

Ashford said he had received no new inspiration and especially none from Hearst's barrel.

"I would suggest that all references to Hearst's barrel be left out," said Chairman Aikman.

"I propose to make my own speech," retorted Mr. Ashford.

"A cablegram has been read here telling us that Idaho has instructed for Hearst," said Mr. Ashford. "I have no doubt a cablegram was read at the Idaho convention today telling the members that Hawaii was instructing for Hearst with one purpose—to influence."

"No cablegram that I know of was," began R. B. Kidd.

"I am extremely glad to learn who the man is who is said to have the Democratic party of Hawaii in his vest pocket," returned Ashford.

"Mr. Chairman," said Kidd, "I rise to a question of personal privilege."

"There is no question of personal privilege," said Ashford. "I have the floor. As to the statement that no cablegram has been sent from here I would say that a guilty conscience is its own accuser."

"Since this delegation is elected there is absolutely no sense in these people rubbing Hearst into us. There are some of us who don't take kindly to it. There are a few of us who are aware that Mr. Hearst is not the whole thing in Democracy—there are some more on the dump beside Hearst. Mr. Hearst has no monopoly on the brains of the country, and has no monopoly on the love for the workingman of the party. There are others. The passage of this resolution can do Mr. Hearst no possible good, but it can make mischief and leave many scars. Hearst is out of the fight."

"What moral influence will instructions for Hearst have in the States, particularly as nearly all the States have held their conventions? Hearst has not now, and never has had, a ghost of a show, and if he had he will be beaten worse than Bryan. Is Hearst going to give us votes for our own election next November? Not much. We have got to get them for ourselves. We must have the utmost harmony. We cannot afford to make enemies at this time. The resolution should be voted down."

Gus Cordes started in to attack Mr. Ashford, using the word "liar" when referring to a Hearst button on his lapel which he said he should not wear. Unsmiling said he had worked for weeks going around the islands "instructing for Hearst."

W. A. Kinney spoke first in Hawaiian and then in English, saying that he did not believe that Mr. Hearst was the measure of man for the supreme office of the United States. He is the defeated candidate. It is the wise man who chooses his ground. Enthusiasm is all right.

Here Emmeluth turned to Mr. Kinney. The latter said he always considered Mr. Hearst a "walking Declaration of Independence."

Emmeluth said the question was of expediency. Emmeluth asked why were the emblems of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Bryan on the convention walls? Because they were revered and had made living in the United States possible. He went on to Fourth of July speech, replete with oratorical fireworks.

Tests were made of order when Emmeluth stepped to the clouds of glory, but he thought it was a waste of time. He said he would not agree to any resolution that would be a hindrance to the progress of the convention.

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BAD PORTO RICAN IN THE TOILS

Behinto Sanchez, a Porto Rican convict, will no longer be regarded by Warden Henry as a model resident of Oahu Prison. A couple of months ago Mr. Henry classed Sanchez as a "trustee" and gave him work in the carpenter shop outside of the jail. On April 20th the prisoner escaped and remained at liberty until yesterday. He was captured at Ewa by Deputy Sheriff Fernandez and tried to kill himself by butting his head against a rock after being handcuffed. An informer of his own race gave him away.

M'BRYDE HAS FINISHED GRINDING

Purser Friel reports for the trip of the W. G. Hall as follows:

"Steamer Mikahala, at Waimoa loading sugar. Bark W. B. Flint left Makaweli June 4 at 10 a. m. for San Francisco with full load of sugar, 18,000 bags M. A. K. and 2000 bags G. & R. total 20,000 bags."

"Schooner Allen A. at Makaweli discharging lumber. Bark Emily Whitney at Makaweli discharging coal; started to discharge Friday, June 3. Ship Henry Villard at Kilauea with 37,400 bags of sugar aboard. She will take 38,000 bags. Barkentine Benclia lying off Kilauea."

"McBryde Sugar Company finished grinding Thursday, June 3. Fine weather on Kailua."

CONVENTION STAMPEDES FINALLY FOR HEARST

(Continued from Page 4.)

man good of the Democratic party. The resolution gave no leeway whatever. It looked like very funny politics to him to send a delegation, which could not turn turtle at a moment's notice. What would be the result? Suppose Hearst was the lowest in the list, would the Hawaiian delegation continue to vote for him?

Think well before we jump. It is something new and the voters should think well of the result.

Biplane, ("Roaring Bull"), who has been in every political party since annexation said there were two factions, but there was a passage in Scripture, "That the parent who prepares a rod to punish the child is a fool," and another was "That the parent who neglected to care for his offspring was more ignorant than a beast."

Biplane roared. He came as a Hearst man and would always be a Hearst man, and favored "instruction." He had received an inspiration that he should vote for an instructed delegation. If they didn't somebody else would come in and brand the trick.

Kabaniello looked at the matter seriously. It was not something to be played with. He did not like to be compared with animals of the field as Biplane had done. The Maui delegates are Hearst men, but they do not believe in going bound hand and foot with instructions. After the first ballot in St. Louis, if Hearst is defeated, let every man vote for the strongest man put up. He favored modifying the resolution to effect this. Let them go hand free.

Biplane at this juncture got mad and walked out.

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chair, and Laukae took the floor. He asked the convention, in solemn tones, to instruct him to vote for Hearst. "When all honorable means fail then we can look elsewhere," said he, and so on to the end of a stentorian appeal.

The previous question was called for. The resolution was carried by a rising vote.

NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN.

It was moved that Frank Harvey be supported for National Committeeman. Palmer Woods was also nominated. Harvey withdrew in favor of Woods and Woods was nominated by acclamation.

CONVENTION NOTES.

"You can see how the sympathies of the convention are," said a distributor of Hearst medals as he went through the throng of unfettered and attached them to the lapels of the delegates. Every man of course took a button, many for the sake of having them as souvenirs.

Who is Hearst? was asked of a native in a group who were talking "Hearst." The man looked blankly at the inquirer, and then replied jerkily: "Oh, this man here," pointing to the classical features of the man on the button.

"Well, who is Hearst, anyway?" the inquirer persisted. "I dunno—this man," was his reply, again pointing to the button.

John Coffey in a conversational way referred to Hearst as a wonderful brainy man, a genius in fact, and a famous editorial writer. "Why, I've seen him write hundreds of editorials," said John.

Before the convention convened it became apparent that all the members were not for an instructed delegation for Hearst. E. M. Watson said that Palmer Woods, although perhaps a Hearst man, was not in favor of a convention instruction for Hearst.

Another amusing feature developed in general conversation, which indicated that Manager Kidd had not yet become an expert politician. It was reported that Kidd had in the course of his letter-writing in the interest of Hearst, written to Ben Lyons of Wailuku to beware of the "Coke faction." It also developed that in politics Coke and Lyons were like two peas in a pod.

FORECLOSURES

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the power of sale contained in certain Mortgage dated April 10, 1902, made by Jesse P. Makainai, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, Mortgagee, to Joshua K. Brown, Jr., of said Honolulu, Mortgagee, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 236, pages 123-124, the Mortgagee intends to foreclose said Mortgage for condition broken, to wit, the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by said Mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, Kakaumani street, Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, on Saturday, the 25th day of June, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon.

The property conveyed by said Mortgage consists of:

"All that certain lot or parcel of land situate at Kailuaopalea, Kailua, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, being Apana 2, Royal Patent No. 4164, Land Commission Award No. 1313B to Kailua, containing an area of 92-100 of an acre, and being the same premises conveyed to said Jesse P. Makainai by deed of Lipeka Kakaui, dated December 27, 1900, and recorded in Liber 217, page 237, Hawaiian Registry of Deeds."

Together with all the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Terms: Cash, in United States Gold Coin; Deed at the expense of purchaser. For further particulars apply to Smith & Lewis, Judd Building, Honolulu.

JOSHUA K. BROWN, JR.,

Mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, June 1, 1904.

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FOR SALE.

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SHAW, M. Kakauea, San Francisco, Cal.